

NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ITALIAN OPERA.—LA TRIALTA.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—ROBY O'ROUSE.—GAL—JAMES LEE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SARAH ON EARTH—MY BOY DIANA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE ROYALTY.—FIREBITE.

LAURA KENNE'S THEATRE, 84 Broadway.—THE MERRY BOY.

NEW BOWERY, Bowery.—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.—THE CAPTAIN'S BOY A MISS.

NATHAN'S AMERICAN MUSICAL, Broadway.—Day and Evening.—JONES AND HIS BROTHERS.—LAYING ON THE TABLE.

RYAN'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—BONNIE'S, BONNIE, DANCE, &c.—WHITE WASH AUNT.

NATHAN'S BALLOON, Broadway.—HOOKEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN STYLES, HERRINGSON, DANIEL, &c.—LA TRIALTA.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street.—GOLDING.—DEAD SHOT.—THE WITNESS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 63 Broadway.—SOPHIE, DANIEL, HERRINGSON, &c.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, September 18, 1860.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald—Edition for Europe.

The Cunard mail steamship America, Capt. Moodie, will leave Boston, on Wednesday, for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city this afternoon at a quarter past one o'clock by rail, and at a quarter to four o'clock to go by steamboat.

The European Edition of the Herald will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wraps, six cents.

The contents of the European Edition of the Herald will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour of publication.

The News.

By the arrival of the Teutonia at this port, and the Jura at Quebec, we have details of European news to the 4th inst., and telegraphic advices to the evening of the 7th. The dates by the Jura are two days later than those received by the Melita.

Affairs in Naples have reached a crisis. On the 6th inst. Garibaldi and his forces appeared at Salerno, only thirty miles from the capital, which he probably entered on the same day, or the day following. The king had placed his baggage and other effects on board a vessel, and one account states that he would leave for Gaeta on the 6th, while another authority reports that he would remain till the last extremity. The Bourbons, however, have ever been discreet when their personal safety was endangered, and there is little doubt but that he ran away in good season. The revolution was spreading in all directions.

There are reports of a renewal of the disturbances in Syria, and of massacres of Christians at Haïbe and other places.

The political complications on the Continent had somewhat unsettled financial affairs in London and Paris, but this was in a measure counteracted by the improved crop prospect, which had imparted a buoyant feeling to the funds and cotton market, while breadstuffs were correspondingly depressed.

By telegraph from New Orleans we have advices from Truxillo, Honduras, to the 7th inst. General Walker and seventy of his men had been captured at Rio Negro by boats from the British war steamer Icarus, and were delivered up to the Honduras authorities. Some of Walker's men, who were sick and in a destitute condition, were to be permitted to return to the United States. But General Walker himself and Col. Knicker were to be shot.

By the arrival of the overland pony express we have advices from San Francisco to the 6th inst., and from Hong Kong, China, to the 24th of July. The news from California is not of special importance. The Douglas and Bell-Everett State Conventions met at Sacramento on the 6th, and at last accounts they were endeavoring to arrange a fusion electoral ticket. Business had slightly revived at San Francisco. A very full summary of the news from China is given in our telegraphic despatch.

The grand Union demonstration at the Cooper Institute last evening was an overflowing and enthusiastic affair. Such a united and popular movement has, perhaps, never taken place in this city. The utmost harmony pervaded the proceedings, and the proposition to appoint a committee to nominate one straight out Union ticket for the defeat of the black republicans was received with such applause and heartiness of enthusiasm as are seldom witnessed. The meeting was addressed by gentlemen from different States of the Union, and the proceedings were, on the whole, very interesting. A grand torchlight procession of the Union leagues and minute men took place in connection with the demonstration, and at a late hour the immense gathering, inside and outside of the Institute, broke up with loud cheers for the constitution and one straight out Union ticket. Among the organizations on hand, during the night, was the Union League, No. 1, of South Brooklyn, which was formed previous to the fusion at Syracuse, by Thomas Shankland. It was the first league organized by the friends of the Union, during the present campaign, to defeat the black republicans. We give a full report of the proceedings elsewhere.

The Fusionists were at work all day yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and ended the day in confusion. The Volunteers made two or three new propositions, which were rejected. Richmond, however, informed them that he was willing to insert the names of Wm. B. Duncan, A. T. Stewart, J. J. Henry, Moses Taylor, W. F. Parks and Governor Remond in the electoral ticket. This was rejected by the Volunteers. James T. Brady was nowhere to be found.

The Simon pure Tammany General Committee assembled last night in the Old Wigwam, to make arrangements for the November election. Elijah F. Purdy presided, and a very full attendance of members was noticed. The session was long, but not stormy, the most laudable harmony and good feeling being exhibited throughout the proceedings. Complete arrangements for the election of delegates to the nominating conventions were made, inspectors appointed and all the little minutiae fully provided for. The programme agreed upon this year varies considerably from that of previous years. There is to be only one convention, composed of seven delegates from each ward, for the nomination of the city and county officers. For further particulars we refer our readers to our advertising columns.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors took place yesterday to appoint inspectors of Registers. The special committee appointed for the selection of names not being prepared with their report, the Board, on motion of Supervisor Tweed, took a recess until Tuesday, the 23rd inst., at three o'clock, when they will proceed to ballot.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening. An

application was received from the Second Avenue Railroad Company, asking for permission to lay several cross tracks and branch roads. Referred. A petition from a number of citizens was presented by Alderman Henry, asking for the establishment of a ferry in the North river, in the neighborhood of Canal street, to some point in New Jersey. Also referred. Alderman Brady presented an ordinance, enacting that there shall be an officer in the Croton Aqueduct Board who shall be called "The Inspector of City Railroads" of the city of New York, whose duty it will be to see that the railroads are kept in good repair; and also to see that the ordinances of the Common Council relating to gas companies are fully complied with. The salary of the Inspector to be \$3,000 per annum. The paper was laid over.

On motion of Alderman Tuomey a communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department, asking for the award of contract to J. Hackley for the Fourth Avenue mains, was called up, and rejected by a vote of 13 to 3. The Board adjourned to five o'clock on Thursday.

The Board of Councilmen held a short session last evening. The only business of importance was the presentation of a resolution by Mr. Shaw, directing the Finance Committee, of which he is chairman, to report what steps are necessary to be taken for the purpose of recovering the revenue accruing from auction duties to the State government to aid in constructing the Erie canal. It appears that in the year 1817 this city ceded the above revenue with the understanding that these duties should revert back to the Corporation. A resolution was offered in favor of establishing a ferry between Harlem and Westchester county.

The special Committee on Vagrancy, appointed by the Board of Aldermen, which was to meet yesterday to take into consideration the subject of vagrancy, had to postpone the meeting in consequence of all the members not being present. Alderman Barry, the chairman of the committee, adjourned the investigation until next Wednesday, at one P. M. Parties interested in the recent action of the Board of Police Commissioners, in causing the arrest of all persons found unemployed in the streets, are requested to be present.

The Tappan and Craven investigation was continued yesterday afternoon in the City Hall. The Aldermanic Committee declined hearing new charges from Mr. Wadsworth or any other citizens, on the ground that such proceedings would be irregular. The Mayor did not appear, and they adjourned till Thursday next for the purpose of affording him another opportunity of sustaining his charges.

The motion for an attachment against Taylor and Brennan for contempt in continuing to receive the rents of the West Washington Market after the decision of the Supreme Court prohibiting them from doing so, was to have been heard yesterday, but was postponed until this day.

Don Juan Bello, Minister from Chili to the United States, died on Sunday night last at the Clarendon hotel in this city. He was about returning to Washington, and his death was quite unexpected. The members of the Diplomatic Corps and his friends are invited to attend his funeral this morning at half past ten o'clock, church of St. Francis Xavier, Sixteenth street.

The settlement of the order in the New Haven Railroad case (the Schuyler frauds) was also postponed until to-day.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 474 deaths in the city during the past week, a decrease of 40 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 7 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 2 deaths of diseases of the bones, joints, &c., 85 of the brain and nerves, 2 of the generative organs, 14 of the heart and blood vessels, 112 of the lungs, throat, &c., 13 of old age, 30 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 159 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 45 of general fevers, 6 premature births, 2 of disease of the urinary organs, 1 unknown, and 28 from violent causes. The nativity table gives 332 natives of the United States, 52 of Ireland, 29 of Germany, 7 of England, 8 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The cotton market yesterday was dryer, under the influence of the foreign news, but without notable change in price. The sales embraced about 1,500 bales. Large receipts, with the unfavorable intelligence from Europe, produced almost a stampede in the market for breadstuffs yesterday. The whole decline in some grades of flour reached from 10c. a 20c. per bushel, while sales were moderate. Wheat fell off 2c. a 4c. per bushel, though it was active at the decline. Corn was heavy, at 60c. a 67c. for Western mixed, with a fair amount of sales. Pork was dull, with sales of new mess at \$19 25 a \$19 37½, and at \$14 12 a \$14 25 for new prime. Sugars were steady and in good demand, with sales reported of 1,300 a 1,400 lbs., at about the current rates of yesterday. Freight was active and firmer, with free engagements at rates given in another column.

The Union Meeting Last Night—New York for the Union and the Constitution.

Never before has New York poured out her tens of thousands as she did last evening, at the call of patriotism, to ratify the union of all the conservative elements for the sake of the Union.

The crisis is a great one, the interests at stake are the highest that a nation of freemen were ever called upon to sustain, and the voice which New York, the material and intellectual centre of the confederacy, last night sent forth to all the sister States, in behalf of the fraternity and equality of all, will find a heartfelt echo in every one of them. It is not a merely commercial question that is now submitted to the people. It is not an abstract question as to the founding of new empires. It is not a struggle of freemen to recover rights usurped. It is far greater than either of these, for it is the question whether a nation of freemen, fully endowed with the right of self-government, can and will exercise that right in a spirit of justice and equity, or whether, in the pride of opinion, they will follow the example of the inquisitors that once desolated the fairest countries of Europe; of the Puritans who drove the protesting Quakers from the bleak hospitality of Massachusetts bay, and say to their non-conforming brethren of the South in social policy, think and act as I do, or your fields shall be given over to sorrel war, your homes to the flames and your necks to the bloody sword. It is the great question whether freemen can exercise the right of self-government without playing the tyrant, and in its solution stands the very existence of free institutions.

If the sentiment of justice and of respect for the rights of States which are our peers in all things does not prevail in the present political contest, a deadly blow will be struck at the theory of self-government by those who claim to be its most devoted supporters. Representative institutions will have lost the vitality that we claim for them, by demonstrating the sad truth that fanatic majorities need a powerful hand to control them, and weak minorities one to protect their rights. If we to-day strike a blow at the rights of the Southern States, because we believe to be a moral and social evil what they sustain as the scheme of society best adapted to the happiness and welfare of all, the next step will be to apply the same pride of opinion to some among ourselves, and, by "misleading

upon subjects connected to the rule of some other dogma, consummate forever the ruin of the institutions our fathers established in the spirit of fraternity, and which we shall have converted into instruments of tyranny. It is the "calamity and the misfortune of humanity that no tyrant is so terrible as the one that is convinced that he is acting from motives of the highest morality, and for the spiritual as well as the temporal good of those subject to his sway. This truth holds good in relation to parties as well as to men, and hence the greater danger of black republican rule.

It is against this danger that all phases of conservative opinion united last night at the Cooper Institute, and passed the patriotic resolutions which will be found in another column. They breathe the true spirit of our institutions. And the meeting did something more than to pass resolutions. It took the path of action by causing a committee of fifteen to be appointed, with full powers to adopt such electoral ticket as the crisis and the country now demand. It now remains for that committee to present at once such a ticket as will command the full confidence and support of the people, and this can be done by ignoring the selfish claims of all the wirepulling cliques and old rotten political organizations. For the support of such a ticket let the merchants of New York contribute liberally, and the people unite heartily. By so doing we shall give increased strength to the united conservative elements of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and save New York from the shame of casting her vote for a factious and sectional candidate for the Presidency.

The Poets and the Presidency.

The aphorism generally accredited to Banger, but undoubtedly much older, "Let me write the songs for a nation, and I care not who makes its laws," cannot, we fear, be pleaded in mitigation of punishment by the ballad mongers who concocted the forty or fifty poetical effusions which we printed the other day, and of which another instalment is given elsewhere. A great deal of just censure has been written in relation to our civil and criminal code; but it must be apparent to the meanest conception that faulty as our laws may be, our songs are even worse. We cannot admit, for a moment, that the country could be safely governed by either the disciples of Thebes or Apollo, as they are here expounded.

The political Pegasus has assumed, however, a vast deal of importance during this campaign, and he has been mounted by so many aspirants that his health has been materially injured. He no longer gallops, cantors or trots smoothly. He rears up before, and he kicks out behind. He interferes, he limps, he hals, and goes upon three legs. He is like Petruchio's Roanoke, "possessed with the glanders, and like to nose in the chine, troubled with the lampas, infected with the fashions, full of windgalls, sped with spavins, and stark spoiled with the staggers." If the poor old fellow can not do better, he ought to be turned out in Miltonian pastures and permitted to die comfortably among his ancient friends. Such, however, is not the charitable intention of the bards who sing the praises of the several candidates for the Presidency. They have none of the quality of mercy in their composition. They do not sweep the lyre with the gentle touch of the heavenly Nine; they pitch into it with what the muscular Christians would call a sockdolager. They, in point of fact, punch the heavenly lyre in its classic head; they blacken its eye, they bang its nose, knock its teeth down its throat, jump and stamp upon it, and are even base enough to kick it when in a recumbent position. They have knocked up Pegasus, hopelessly unstrung the heavenly lyre, and created the most irreparable discords among the tutel Nin.

Look, for example, at the laureates of the Mr. Douglas. They are, we believe, the more numerous of the bardings. One of them sings of an imaginary conversation between Uncle Abe and Long John Wentworth, in which we have the most delightful quatrains, such as this:—

Said Old Long John to Abraham,
A looking very pleasant,
We must devise some humbling plan
To kill the Little Giant.

—which we submit as one of the morceaux of the collection.

There is a song for Breckinridge and Lane, to the air, "Don't you wish you may get it," which is rather an unfortunate selection. In another delightful lyric, the republic is, by a happy figure of speech, likened to a wagon, "a noble vehicle, built in seventy-six, and driven by George Washington through stormy politics." Then we are informed that upon this wagon box, in sweet commune, sat the late lamented Messrs. Webster and Calhoun; that Henry Clay drove the concern at that blissful period; that Mr. Case was "at his side," and "never did the Union take a safer Union ride." A Douglas song, to the same favorite air, has assumed that S. A. D. is the genuine, only original democratic candidate, because "democratic usage has spoken out anew, and nominated Stephen A., to every section true," which ought to settle the question of regularity so far as the poetical aspect of the affair is concerned. A rhymester, who affects the "Star Spangled Banner" metre, earnestly inquires for "that band ever glorious and true, when danger besets, and high courage is needed, to the good ship of State both commander and crew," and desires to have it distinctly understood that the "watchword has been given." The question that next presents itself is, whether the said "watchword" shall "pass unheeded." We trust not; for, independently of the danger to the Union, we might, in the threatened contingency, be obliged to suffer another poem, in addition to the horrors of civil war and other disagreeable things.

We come now to a Bell and Everett lay, also to the tune of the S. S. B. In this we are requested to "Hark to the swell of sweet voices that well from harmonious throats in accord with our Bell" (pun), and are further informed that "they are the voice of peace, for the whole nation knows, that woman is with us where Everett goes." A Lincoln song likens Honest Old Abe to Robin Hood, who was a common and notorious thief. The comparison seems rather an unfortunate one. In another of the Lincoln songs there is an elegant reference to Mr. Hamlin; it is declared that the republicans will give them (the democrats) "Ham enough this fall," that it will be served up "neat and plain," and "just imported from old Maine." A nautical friend of Mr. Douglas wishes all the friends of that eminent statesman "that's scattered o'er the land," to give ear, for he is going "to build a Douglas ship," a miraculous specimen of naval architecture, "to sail upon the land." The pilot of this sla-

gular craft is to be selected from the population of Illinois, because the last syllable in the name of the Sucker State makes a prime rhyme for "one of the boys." The commander is Douglas, of course, "with a compass in his hand," and quite in contradiction to the previous stanza, in which it is stated that the ship will "stop at every port and take on Douglas men." We are told that it is not the intention to cast "an anchor until we are safe in Washington." Probably this wonderful vessel will lay to, or make fast to one of the poet's rhymes. "The brave outspoken republicans of the slave States" come in for fifty lines, which sound more like prose than poetry. Mr. C. M. Clay is requested to raise his voice like a "silver trumpet, calm and clear," and at the same time to take a retrospective glance at "old Thermopylae." In case C. M. C. and his friends should meet the fate of the Spartans at that celebrated pass, they are comforted with the assurance that their names will "shine on glory's scroll, beside the name of Washington," which must be accounted among the most flagrant instances of the abuse of poetical license on record.

We have thus picked a few plums out of this charming collection in order to show the demoralizing influence of the politicians, who, not satisfied with their wickedness in plain prose, have turned the clear Castilian fill into a mad-dy brook, poisoned the crystal fount of Helicon, and transformed the bees of Hybla into unseemly wasps. The only thing now required to make the work complete is to wed the immortal numbers of the political bards to that heavenly maid, Music. We would respectfully suggest the name of Mr. William Henry Fry as the composer for the collection. He can use his "Stabat Mater" music in the Lincoln songs, and so get Old Abe by the ears. It is related of the warrior poet, Morris, at once a Caesar and a Homer, that he received a large slice of fat for writing a Taylor campaign song. At that rate of compensation, Signor Fry would be entitled to a foreign mission at least. The twelve labors of Hercules would be mere child's play to his task. However, fortune favors the brave. So let Orpheus take off his coat, roll up his sleeves, and go to work.

H. R. H. AND THE LADIES.—A GREAT QUESTION ON THE TOILETTE TABLE.—We hear that the several sub-committees having in charge the arrangements for the ball to the Baron Renfrew are progressing nicely with their work, and that no labor or expense will be spared to make the ball worthy of the city and its distinguished guest.

While all this is going on smoothly enough, there is just a little cloud or two rising in the crinoline horizon. The ladies of the McMillen family are much exercised in their minds upon two subjects—that of dress (which will settle itself in due time), and also on the grand question as to who will have the honor to dance with the Prince. There will be, say a thousand candidates for the Prince's hand, and of these nine hundred and eighty must be disappointed. The lucky ones will have something to talk about for the rest of their lives. They will change the fashionable formula of commencing conversation from "When I was in Paris," or "The last time I was in Rome," to "When I danced with the Prince of Wales." It will be a grand epoch in the fair one's life, as important as the Bridge of Lodi or the field of Wagram to the First Napoleon.

As a natural consequence of the magnitude and importance of this vexed question, as well as the mystery in which its solution seems to be shrouded, it has become for the moment the all absorbing topic in the most extended crinoline circles. For the ladies the question comes at an opportune time. There is just now a dearth of subjects suited to drawing room discussions, and even the stereotyped "man with the conversational powers" is occasionally obliged to incontinent dry up. The ladies will not have politics, at any price; some of the old ones dabble in stocks, but are completely in the fog as to the meaning of the brokers' slang; there is nothing new at the Opera, and the dry goods question, although occupying its usual position as first in the female orders of the day, will not last forever, and belongs to ladies alone. Everybody, however, can take a hand in this discussion about the Prince, and we as well as other people. So we will give the ladies a little light on the subject. In Europe, except on great state occasions, where an exact programme of everything that is to be done is made out by the Grand Chamberlain, it is customary for the King, Prince, Grand Duke or what not to open the ball with some lady holding an official position, and afterwards to select his partners for himself from among the crowd. We have often seen this very sensible idea carried into execution in the European court balls. In the special matter under review, the niece of the President, the lady who presides with so much dignity and grace over the executive mansion, has been selected as the proper partner for the guest of the nation, and therefore the ball will be opened by Miss Harriet Lane and the Baron Renfrew. Subsequently, we presume, the European rule will be carried out, and the Prince will be at liberty to select any lady who happens to catch his eye. So that the question, like all other great political and social problems, will be left entirely open, and the affair takes the form of a lottery, wherein the proportion of prizes to the blanks is at the rate of one in fifty—a rather wide margin, and one which will keep the ladies on the qui vive. A new member of Congress endeavoring to distract the attention of Mr. Speaker, who is intently gazing at the ceiling, is rather an entertaining object; but the bery of anxious fair ones who will surround the Prince will be a much more interesting study for the philanthropist and social philosopher. However, the ladies need not mind what the men, in their absurd envy and jealousy, may say. The grand thing is who will have the Prince; and we say, in the late muscular demonstration abroad, "may the prettiest women win." We shall leave the delicate task of ascertaining who they are to the Chevalier Jenkins.

BLONDISM AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Prince of Wales, we learn, is slightly disgusted with Blondin and his dancing and acrobatic walking on the tight rope over the fearful chasm at Niagara. The Prince is an admirer of the Terpsichorean art, but he likes to see it and participate in it on terra firma—witness his precaution to have the ball room propped up at Cobourg the other day—and being a representative of the great British nation, of course he has no aversion to walking on stilts occasionally. However, it appears that he was not much smitten with Blondin's

performance, for when the frightful chasm was passed in safety he is said to have thanked God that it was all over.

It is very curious that so many people in this country are seized with an ambition to distinguish themselves in the very jaws of death. Here we have our Blondins, Farlans and De-laves, tempting Providence upon a tight rope; our wonderful balloon fanciers, like Wise and La Mountain, and the others who aspire to a transatlantic voyage in the air; or like Coppia, who seem determined to make an ascent in a paper balloon, without a valve or any other appliance for guidance or safety, but trusting to the winds, the Almighty and a few sheets of paper, where and how he shall come down again. Then we had Van Amburgh, the menagerie man, who loved to sojourn, like another Daniel, in a den of lions, varying his amusement now and again by tantalizing one of the monsters with a tidbit in the shape of his head; and Herr Driebach, who used to go about with a ferocious tiger in his arms, as though it were a pet lamb. It is told of Van Amburgh that an Englishman, who was certain that some time or another the great lion tamer would get his head bitten off by one of his favorites, accompanied him all over Europe, so that when the interesting event took place he might be there to see. But Van Amburgh carries his head on his shoulders still, and we suppose pops it into the lion's mouth with as much nonchalance as he lays it down on his pillow.

Really, it is very curious that foreigners, no matter whether they be Frenchmen, or Dutchmen, or Irishmen, when they come to this country, seem to get a strong infusion of the daredevilism of the Yankees into them. Whether it is that they imbibe it from the atmosphere, with its big thunder and splendid lightning, its comets, meteors, tornadoes and so forth, or that they want to realize the saying of the Kentucky man, that a Yankee can dive deeper, come up dryer, swim farther, jump higher, drink more and eat faster, and do everything better, than any other man in creation. Certainly they perform more extraordinary feats under extraordinary circumstances, and with apparently as little effort, than any other people in the world, and of this the Prince of Wales has had one example on the very borders of the country.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE FOR NEGROES IN THIS STATE.—The Tribune of yesterday came out with a strong editorial in favor of universal negro suffrage in this State, and says the question to be voted on in the November election is not whether negroes should vote, for they are already voters, but whether those of the black race who have not "\$250 worth of dirt" should be deprived of the suffrage. By "dirt" the reader is to understand real estate, which Greeley used to call "robbery."

The philosopher of the Tribune cannot see any good reason for the property qualification in the case of negroes, and contends there ought to be no distinction between them and white men. This argument proceeds upon the assumption of the black race being equal to the white, which is contrary to notorious fact. The negro never was, and never will be, equal to the white man; and the qualification of \$250 is therefore a very proper provision, and is intended as a stretch of liberality to meet the case of negroes (probably with white blood in their veins) who rise above the average level of their race, and prove their superiority by the industry and temperate habits and intelligence which enabled them to accumulate so much property. Very few of them in the free States ever get beyond the profession of waiters or boot-blacks, or barbers or whitewashers, or stove-cooks or servants. In the slave States, where the negro is in his normal condition, he does much better. In the free States the competition of white men, who excel them in skilled labor and intelligence, keeps the general mass of them in an abject condition, greatly inferior to their status in that modified servitude under Christian masters which prevails at the South. Giving them permission to vote would not improve their condition, but, considering their general want of education and their vices in large cities, it would prove a source of corruption to them, and an injury to the community at large. By the last census the negro population in this State was not quite 80,000. It probably does not exceed that figure now, for Northern freedom is fatal to its growth. By the proposed change their votes would number, instead of three or four hundred, from nine to ten thousand, made up of the inhabitants of the Five Points and all the purlieus of vice and crime in the city; and this feasting mess of republican chiefs calculate they can sway by prejudice or purchase with money, so as to become a balance of power in their hands to carry their elections. The Tribune boasts that even the present number of negro votes has turned the scale in an election for Governor. What might it not do when swelled to ten thousand? The Tribune contends that there is an inconsistency in not allowing all negroes to vote or in not preventing all. Very well. The best way to cure the inconsistency, if it exists, is to amend the constitution by taking away the suffrage from every negro. It must either come to that at last, or to fraternally, equality and amalgamation, which is the grand object the republican party is seeking to accomplish by a reign of terror.

A STATESMANLIKE SPEECH ON THE CHURCH.—Among the speeches delivered at the Union meeting, one of the most comprehensive and statesmanlike views. It is no narrow, sectional or partisan effusion. It rises to the height of the occasion, with a masterly analysis of the true nature of the issue in the Presidential election, and a clear insight into the future, deducing by a most cogent logic the effect from the cause, and showing, with almost prophetic vision, the disastrous consequences which must result from the triumph of the republican party. We refer to the speech of Mayor Wood, which is worthy of the intelligence of the chief magistrate of this great commercial metropolis.

This is not the narrow partisan speech of a politician. It does not enter into questions about conventions, or tickets, or rival candidates, or personal matters, but it takes high national ground, and a broad view of the great vital question which is to be decided by the people and the electors, or by the House of Representatives. He gives an able exposition of the commercial bearing of the issue upon the destinies of a nation whose external greatness, as well as its internal prosperity, is founded in commerce. Every country in the world which has risen to grandeur, and long maintained its status in the scale of nations, owes its power to commerce, which is also the source and the safeguard of political liberty. Without

commerce what would the United States be at this day? It would rank as a fourth or fifth rate Power, or, perhaps, be no Power at all, instead of being, as it is, second to no other Power in the world, on sea or land.

Mayor Wood shows that the assault upon the social relations of one-half the Union must, if successful, break up the government; that the success of the republican party must result in the destruction of our commerce, and reduce a great nation to a number of petty, powerless States, with jarring interests, each of as little importance in the world as a German duchy or principality. All classes, from the highest to the lowest, would be injuriously affected and degraded. To prevent this result is the aim of the Mayor's speech, and he does not come forward as a partisan of any candidate, but in advocacy of the defeat of the party who meditate revolution. This is evidently the right view of the question, and amidst the barren mass of political verbiage, without meaning, which meets the eye, the speech of Fernando Wood is like a refreshing oasis in the desert. The path which it points out is the only one to victory.

PARTY MACHINERY.—THE METROPOLITAN POLICE IMPRESSED INTO THE SERVICE OF LINCOLN.—When the Metropolitan Police bill was first introduced in the Legislature we denounced it as a measure concocted purely and solely for party objects, and pointed out the dangerous uses to which it would eventually be turned. We were met by arguments the plausibility of which had weight with many well meaning persons, inasmuch as they were based on the acknowledged abuses and inefficiency of the old police system. It was contended that any change must be for the better, and that a fair trial should be given to the scheme embraced in the new bill. Notwithstanding it was shown that under the old law no such latitude of mischief existed as was furnished by this measure, it was forced through the Legislature by a tyrannical majority, utterly regardless of the remonstrances of the community whose interests were most affected by it.

For a time a certain show of impartiality was kept up by the maintenance on the commission of a few democrats, care being taken, however, that the republicans should always be in the majority. The constituting the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn ex-officio members was, however, merely a temporary concession, which the framers of the scheme were compelled to make to public opinion. So sweeping and revolutionary a change would have at once betrayed its objects if the chief magistrats of the districts most affected by the provisions of the bill were excluded from all share in its administration. They were, therefore, put upon the Board to give to it at the outset something of a municipal character, and to impart a coloring of fairness to its purely partisan organization.

For a time this farce was kept up, and innocent people began to believe that we were at last going to have a model police. A show of severity in the regulations touching the discipline of the department helped to confirm this opinion. Those, however, who look to results rather than to professions, soon found out that, as far as the public service was concerned, the new system was not going to work any better than the old one. And in fact the statistics of crime in the metropolis exhibit relatively no greater improvement to-day than that which they presented anterior to the reorganization of the force.

But in other respects there has been a very great change, and that for the worse. Intoxicated with the success of their scheme, the black republicans in the Legislature threw aside all disguise, and eliminated from the commission the only elements that imparted to it a character of fairness and respectability, thus converting the department into what it was originally designed to be, a mere political engine. Not only are its members now compelled to do personal service for the party, contrary to the duties which they owe the public, but every man of them is placed under contribution, in sums ranging from five to one hundred dollars, to aid the fund for carrying the election of its political nominees in November next. Even the money paid over to the Commissioners by the orders of the Japanese Ambassadors has been withheld from the force, under some flimsy pretext, to be appropriated, no doubt, to the same object.

Such are the men who aim to wield the destinies of the country for the next four years. There is no injustice too barefaced, no measure too petty, that they will stop short of to carry out the gigantic schemes of plunder which they have in view. They know that one Presidential term must damn them forever as a political organization; but to gain it there are no depths of infamy that they will not stoop to. Will the people of New York submit any longer to be thus trampled upon and plundered by this vile and unscrupulous faction? Let their conduct at the polls in the ensuing elections at least show that they know how to distinguish false democrats who further their nefarious schemes from those who remain loyal to the cause of good government and the maintenance of the federal compact.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?—In the contest now going forward, between conservatism on one side and revolutionary black republicanism on the other, what difference does it make what is elected in this State, provided Lincoln is defeated? It matters not which section of the conservatives is triumphant, if the black republicans are overthrown.

The Breckinridge men are threatening to run a separate ticket if they cannot get a fair proportion of electors on the fusion ticket; and as they are numerous in New York city and Brooklyn, the effect would be disastrous, resulting with certainty in the victory of Lincoln. Now this would be the extreme of folly, for it would be playing the very game the Regency desire. Richmond and Co. want to see the republican ticket elected, and nothing would so annoy them as to find the Breckinridge men voting for the Bell and Douglas ticket. It is true; it would be far better the Breckinridge wing were properly represented on the ticket; but we must do the best our circumstances allow, if we cannot do all that we could wish. This is practical common sense. Better to vote for any ticket than let Lincoln be elected. The election of a broadminded would be preferable to the success of the republican ticket. Many of the Breckinridge men do not see the question in its true light. By voting for Douglas and Bell, in case they cannot get a ticket representing all the conservative elements, is only voting for Breckinridge after all; for the effect would be not to benefit Douglas, who cannot be elected either by the people or in the House of Representatives, but to defeat Lincoln,